

what was worse, the raiyats had grown indifferent to collective interests and neglected joint responsibilities. Party feelings were rife in every village and it was impossible to expect all villagers to co-operate. The well-to-do raiyat was the worst sinner in this respect. He therefore strongly supported the Government's suggestion for levying a compulsory cess.

Mr. BALE GOWDA endorsed the views of the previous speaker.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA said that the village officers were responsible for the neglect of tank maintenance work. Because, as soon as a tank was restored, it was the duty of the patel to prepare the *hanchikepatti* or the turns in which the villagers were expected to contribute labour, and acquaint the raiyats about the same. This was done, if at all, in a haphazard way and hence all the trouble. If the raiyats' responsibility could be individually fixed, any default on the part of a raiyat could be taken suitable notice of, such as by debiting the cost of the labour, etc.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA pointed out that under the existing practice, the maintenance work in respect of all major tanks was being attended to by government agency and as such it would be unfair to transfer that responsibility to the raiyats. Seeing that a separate irrigation cess was being recovered from the agriculturists, he said there was no justification for another levy in the shape of a maintenance cess.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA was of opinion that the remedy for the existing state of affairs lay in compelling the raiyats to contribute labour. If a particular raiyat could not contribute labour, the work could be got done by the Engineering Department and the cost recovered from the raiyat.

Mr. DONDE GOWDA said that the raiyat was leading an easy-going life for four months in the year, for want of occupation, and if he was relieved of even the tank maintenance work, it would only make him more indolent. If, however, the system of voluntary labour could not be enforced, he said that the fishing and *hulbanni* rights in each tract might be auctioned and the

cost of maintenance met from the proceeds thereof.

Continuing, he pointed out that during the deputy commissionership of Mr. Bowring, there used to be a separate tank inspector who used to collect together all the raiyats and make them attend to earth-work, etc. He suggested that that system be revived instead of the existing burden of the raiyat being added to.

The PRESIDENT said that the Chief Engineer was proposing to have a separate engineering officer to look after well-boring, panchayat and tank works, etc., and if the appointment of such an officer was sanctioned, he hoped that the general public would extend their best co-operation to see that the works were carried out in an efficient manner in future.

RESOLUTIONS—concl'd.

Resolution No. 6.

Reduction of Hissa Fees.

Messrs. RAME GOWDA (Chintamani taluk); R. B. SIDDABASAVARADHYA (Chintamani Municipality); and all the other members of Kolar District.

On behalf of the movers, Mr. N. SONNAPPA moved the following resolution :—

"Many takrars are now being received as *hissa* stones have not been properly put up in taluks where *hissa* operations have been completed. In such cases, fresh fees are being levied. As the levy of such fees is excessive, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a fixed fee of 8 annas per survey number, irrespective of the number of *hissas* contained therein, be collected and the *hissa* stones correctly fixed up."

In doing so, he said that the resolution was self-explanatory and that what was desired was that the existing rate of Rs. 3, which was excessive, should be reduced to 8 annas per survey number.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) explained that there were two kinds of survey measurements: one was a preliminary survey connected with the Record of Rights operations and the other one, a *hissa* measurement. Formerly, a fee of Rs. 2

was being charged for the preliminary survey but it had since been reduced. For the *hissa* survey, however, a fee of only 8 annas per survey number was being charged. The department was not compelling *hissedars* to put up *bandh* stones. Should a *hissedar* subsequently apply to the department to put up *bandh* stones, then a fee of Rs. 3 was leviable under the rules. It was always better to put up *bandh* stones as they would indicate the boundaries correctly and obviate all future disputes. This could be done more effectively if only the *raiya*t turned up at the time the *Mojinidars* or surveyors actually measured the lands and fixed up *bandh* stones. But the rules relating to the levy of fees were quite clear and the rates themselves were quite reasonable.

The **PRESIDENT** stated that if members still had any doubts, they might speak to the Revenue Commissioner and get them cleared.

REPRESENTATIONS---concl'd.

No. 159.—Larger supply of medicines to Local Fund dispensaries at Chintamani, etc.

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY (Chintamani Taluk).

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY prayed that a more liberal scale of supply of medicines be adopted in respect of local fund dispensaries in places like Chintamani, where the attendance of patients was very large. He said that there was a general impression that the bulk of the stock indented for by the Medical Stores was being consumed by the bigger hospitals in the cities and that the needs of the *mofussil* places were not being fully met.

The **SENIOR SURGEON** (Rajasevasakta B. K. Narayana Rao) explained that he himself had recently paid a visit to Chintamani and scrutinised the register of medicines supplied to the dispensary there during the previous 3 years, and that he was satisfied that, on the average, there was no shortage of any medicine. In fact, the supply was so satisfactory that no supplementary indent was necessitated at all. At any rate, no complaints of inadequate

supplies had so far been received either from Chintamani or any other place round about. He therefore said that there was no force in the complaint made in the representation.

Mr. K. RAMASESHA SASTRY replied that if the position was as stated by the Senior Surgeon, there was no reason why the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Chintamani should ask the patients to take with them cotton, lint, bandage cloth, etc., whenever they went to the hospital.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said that he knew that on several occasions, patients who went to the dispensaries to get their throats touched, had to return disappointed as the stock of mandles pigment was stated to have been exhausted. Similarly, very often, there would be a shortage of quinine also.

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO replied that to the extent possible, additional supplies would be made from the Medical Stores, if supplementary indents were sent.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO said that it was a matter of common occurrence in the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore to ask the patients themselves to purchase injection tubes and take them to the doctors. As this was causing great hardship in the case of poor people, he urged that arrangements be made to give free injections to all poor patients.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

In my address to you on the 28th of last month, I referred to the grave situation that had arisen in Europe. Dark clouds were gathering, the air was filled with fear and alarm, war seemed imminent, inevitable. To-day, fear has given place to joy, despair to hope, ill-will to goodwill. May this atmosphere long continue! It would be hideous to think that Europe was bankrupt of all resources except armament and defiance.

Humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to the British statesmen for the